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HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 1 - Angola

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02199

I.1 ANGOLA

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, Angola was host to 10,675 refugees, mostly from Shaba in Zaire. Almost all of the refugees live in rural areas, in the provinces of Moxico (2,610), Lunda Sul (2,455), Kwanza Norte (2,229), Malange (1,550), Bengo (888), Kwanza Sul (744) and Luanda (73). In addition, 126 refugees lived in urban centres.

2. The approximately 112,000 Angolan returnees settled in the provinces of Uige, Zaire, Bengo, Moxico and Lunda Sul are integrated into their communities and are as much victims of the civil war as the rest of Angolan population.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

3. Prolonged discussions between the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) culminated in the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994. Encouraged by this, UNHCR began planning for an integrated regional plan of action for the repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees.

4. The Government of Zaire unilaterally suspended all clearances for the repatriation of Zairian refugees due to their alleged involvement in political/military activities on both sides of the border. Discussions with both Governments have been initiated to resolve the matter, and UNHCR is convinced that the issue will be resolved and that repatriation can resume during the second half of the year.

5. The Government Commission for the Recognition of the Right of Asylum (COREDA) was revitalized in 1994. This positive development provides the necessary forum to ensure the protection and smooth delivery of assistance to refugees.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

6. With peace being maintained inside Angola, Zairian refugees who were displaced by the Angolan civil war into provincial cities will be assisted to reintegrate into the rural areas from which they fled. Individual voluntary repatriation will continue to be arranged for those refugees who can safely return to their country.

7. Encouraged by the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994 between the Government of Angola and UNITA, UNHCR had initiated preparations for an integrated regional plan of action for the repatriation and initial reintegration of some 300,000 Angolan refugees over a period of 30 months, commencing in the second half of 1995. The plan of operations and funding requirements have been included in the special appeal launched at the end of June 1995.

(b) **Proposed budget for 1996**

8. The proposed budget under General Programmes is intended to cover the needs of primarily Zairian refugees in areas of local settlement assistance pending repatriation. Domestic needs, health care, education and legal assistance will be covered under the proposed budget. Individual refugees who can return to their country of origin will be provided with transport assistance.

9. The reception and reintegration of Angolan returnees will be covered under the special appeal for the repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees launched in June 1995.

(c) **Implementing partners**

10. Implementing arrangements foreseen for 1996 will remain as in 1995, with the Angolan Ministry of Social Reconstruction Assistance maintaining its responsibility for the implementation of the protection aspects of programmes in close cooperation with UNHCR.

11. Concerning the implementation of the Angolan repatriation and reintegration operation, the capacity of non-governmental implementing partners will have to be strengthened to enable them to assume additional responsibilities. The Lutheran World Federation/World Service will continue to be the main implementing partner in Moxico, the major province of return. Other non-governmental organizations will be supported in assuming various responsibilities in the northern provinces of Uige and Zaire.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

12. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

13. The 1994 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support expenditure was lower than the revised estimates mainly because several posts could not be filled due to prevailing security conditions which limited access to the areas of operation.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

14. Although the revised requirements are lower than the initial estimates due to scaling down of operational activities for internally displaced persons, a comprehensive review has been undertaken to establish the requirements for the Angolan repatriation and reintegration programme. The results of the review (which are not included in the attached budget table) are being consolidated into a regional operations plan, covering Angola and the countries of asylum.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

15. The same comments made for the revised 1995 requirements also apply to the initial 1996 requirements.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995			1996
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
2,212.4 a/	170.1	675.9 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	375.9
59.9	124.0	255.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	200.0
2.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
2,274.5	294.1	931.7	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	575.9
2,274.5	294.1	931.7	TOTAL (1)	575.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
1,457.2	5,853.2	581.9	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	–
1,425.2	1,886.1	1,458.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,334.1
139.2	287.9	305.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	300.8
7.5	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
3,029.1	8,027.2	2,346.0	TOTAL (2)	1,634.9
5,303.6	8,321.3	3,277.7	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	2,210.8

a/ of which US$ 2,000,000 incurred against General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
c/ of which US$ 300,000 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

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NATIONS

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Forty-sixth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 2 - Benin

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02764

I.2 BENIN

1. Beneficiary population

1. The refugee population in Benin, numbering 156,000 at 1 January 1994, has declined substantially since then, and by 31 December 1994 only 70,400 refugees remained, including about 70,000 Togolese located in the provinces of Mono, Atlantique, Zou and Ouémé and in Cotonou.

2. The other refugees are from various countries -- Zaire, Cameroon, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Niger.

3. Most of the refugees are children under the age of 18, who account for 55 per cent, with women and adult men accounting for only 27 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

4. The refugee population receiving UNHCR regular programme assistance also decreased sharply during the period covered by the report. The number of refugees assisted by UNHCR fell from 116,300 at 31 December 1993 to 50,500 at 31 December 1994 and 48,900 at 31 March 1995.

5. Whereas the number of Togolese refugees receiving assistance is declining with the spontaneous return of many refugees to Togo, that of refugees of various other nationalities is steadily increasing.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

6. During the period covered by the report some 100,000 Togolese refugees returned to their country of their own accord, encouraged by the reforms (legislative elections, amnesty law) introduced by the Togolese authorities. If this trend persists, most of the Togolese refugees in Benin may be repatriated within a reasonable period of time in 1995.

7. This promising trend towards repatriation prompted UNHCR to enter into consultations as from the beginning of 1995 with all the parties concerned on ways and means of creating favourable conditions for the repatriation of the Togolese refugees. It is with this in mind that UNHCR has submitted a preliminary draft agreement on the voluntary repatriation of refugees to the Beninese authorities for consideration.

8. Because of the semi-urban background of most of the refugees residing in Benin, particular emphasis has been placed there on income-generating activities, health care coverage of the refugees, school enrolment for school-age children and the supply of staple items. The approved 1994 budget allocation for the project covered not only the major programme components, but also legal protection activities and two studies, one on refugee household budget structure and consumption and the other on medical protection for refugees.

9. The follow-up of programme activities in Benin was ensured through the strengthening of UNHCR staff in Cotonou and in Lokossa, where an office has been set up.

3. 1996 Country programmes

(a) Objectives

10. As in 1994 and 1995, UNHCR efforts in 1996 will be focused on seeking lasting solutions to the problems of the Togolese refugees in Benin while not neglecting the other refugees residing in the country.

(i) Togolese refugees

11. With the significant spontaneous movements of refugees returning voluntarily in 1994 and 1995, the UNHCR Branch Office in Benin is anticipating a continuation and increase of organized voluntary returns in 1996 as a result of the favourable environment in Togo in the aftermath of the proclamation of the general amnesty in December 1994. This new environment together with the efforts of all parties concerned may facilitate the voluntary repatriation of up to 30,000 refugees in the course of 1995. Various consultations will be organized to this end in 1995. The implementation of a reintegration programme in the areas of return might speed up the process. These efforts will be maintained in 1996 to facilitate the repatriation of Togolese refugees wishing to return.

12. Along with the lasting solutions that UNHCR will be seeking for the Togolese refugees in Benin, specific assistance programmes will be implemented for vulnerable refugees and those that may not yet have opted for voluntary repatriation.

13. A substantial part of the general programme will be devoted to the promotion of micro projects, community services for women and children, vocational training for young people and health care for needy refugees. Additional food assistance for any refugees who have not become self-reliant will be sought from the World Food Programme (WFP).

(ii) Other refugees

14. Despite the amnesty proclaimed in Chad in December 1994, most of the Chadian refugees are clearly not planning to return there before the holding of the general elections initially scheduled for 1995 and then postponed until 1996. In this context, the UNHCR Branch Office in Benin intends to maintain its material assistance to Chadian refugees who have not opted for voluntary repatriation and who are still having difficulty settling in.

15. The number of refugees of various nationalities entering Benin has increased steadily over the past two years. As the economic context is not particularly conducive to employment, increased resources will obviously be needed for the integration of these refugees, who are concentrated around the main urban centres. They will receive material assistance, particularly in the sectors of health, housing and legal protection, under the care and maintenance project.

iii) Resettlement in a third country

16. Refugees for whom settlement in Benin cannot be considered may be proposed for resettlement in a third country. The UNHCR Branch Office in Benin believes the number of refugees in this category could grow in 1996.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

17. Operational activities planned for 1996 will be multi-faceted and directed towards consolidating previous years' achievements. In addition to the assistance to be provided directly to the refugees, the allocation will serve to promote further UNHCR activities relating to the protection and rights of refugees, and also to strengthen technical support for operational partner agencies in order to increase their organizational capacity in the implementation of projects. The decrease in the amount of the allocation reflects the trimming of the programme as a result of the spontaneous repatriation of 100,000 refugees between 1993 and 1995. Under the refugee care and maintenance project scheduled for 1996, the allocation will cover identified needs in 14 or more sectors of activity.

18. The allocation for operational activities in 1996 will be earmarked, in order of priority, for primary health care (19.7 per cent), renewal of staple items (14.7 per cent) and primary education, catering for over 10,000 pupils (12.6 per cent).

(c) Implementing partners

19. Despite the massive spontaneous repatriation and the large-scale organized repatriation that may take place in the course of this year, the UNHCR Offices in Lokossa and Cotonou may be expected to remain open in order to monitor the programme to be implemented in 1996 for refugees who have not opted for repatriation. UNHCR will also renew the programme execution agreements with operational partners, which are as follows:

- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Beninese Red Cross, responsible for food distribution in the province of Ouémé and in the Cotonou and Ouémé accommodation centres, and for the execution of the health programme in the provinces of Ouémé and Atlantique;

- Terre des Hommes, responsible for the health sector in Mono, Zou and the sub-prefecture of Ouidah;

- Caritas-Benin, responsible for the distribution of food and domestic goods in Mono, Atlantique and Zou, and also for the management of income-generating micro-projects;

- The Benin Council for Educational Activities (CAEB), responsible the programme of assistance for school enrolment of refugee pupils;

- The assistance of the National Coordinating Committee of the Togolese Refugees Relief Agency (CNART), representing the Beninese Government, will also be sought for the coordination of the aid mobilized by the international community;

- The Directorate of Social Affairs, the African Jurists' association and the Ministry of the Interior will be responsible, respectively, for the integration of disabled

refugees, the promotion of the principles of international protection and the distribution of new "refugee cards".

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

20. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities - Part I refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

21. Expenditure for 1994 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support costs was lower than the revised estimates due to the fact that newly created posts were not filled until several months later. Thus, savings were made in staff and staff-related costs like travel, supplies and utilities.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of fund)

22. The revised 1995 requirements are higher than the initial estimates mainly due to the creation of two posts for the Field Office, Lokossa. Provision has been made for the purchase of two vehicles and EDP equipment. Non-staff costs will also increase due to expenditures required for security measures at staff members' residences.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

23. The 1996 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs are slightly lower than in the 1995 revised estimates, as less equipment will have to be purchased.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BENIN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
508.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
2,800.0	3,575.5	1,976.5	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,017.8
5.1 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
686.4	748.5	904.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	832.5
3,999.5	**4,324.0**	**2,881.0**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,850.3**
117.7	84.0	132.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	133.7
4,117.2	**4,408.0**	**3,013.1**	**TOTAL (1)**	**1,984.0**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
39.3	82.4	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
62.4	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
54.3	42.0	30.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	30.0
156.0	**124.4**	**30.0**	**TOTAL (2)**	**30.0**
4,273.2	**4,532.4**	**3,043.1**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,014.0**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

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Forty-sixth session

COLLECTION

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 3 - Burundi

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02468

BURUNDI

RWANDA
ZAIRE
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BURUNDI
Kiyonza
Giteranyi
Renga
Ntega
Kirundo
Gihororo
Giheta
Mugano
Muyinga
Mparamunundi
Kibarore
Busiga
Cibitoke
Rubura
Ngozi
Ntamba
Bubanza
Karuzi
Muramvya
Cankuzo
BUJUMBURA
Ruvumu
Gitega
Ruyigi
Bururi
Rutana
Makamba
Lake Tanganyika
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
50
Km.
Capital
Town or village
R Refugee/returnee locations
UNHCR Office

I.3 BURUNDI

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, Burundi hosted a population of 278,100 Rwandan refugees, including some 250,000 Rwandan refugees from the "new" caseload who arrived during or after June 1994 and who were accommodated in seven camps in the north. An estimated 25,100 Rwandan refugees from the "old" caseload, who arrived in Burundi during the periods 1959 to 1973 and 1990 to 1993, resided predominantly in Bujumbura. Some 21,900 Zairian refugees as well as 363 refugees of other nationalities were also living in Burundi, mainly in Bujumbura.

2. UNHCR also assisted some of the Burundi returnees who fled in the aftermath of the October 1993 events and came back to Burundi following the events of April 1994 in Rwanda. In addition, UNHCR has provided assistance to some 100,000 internally displaced persons grouped in camps or living in sites close to the Rwandan refugee camps.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

(a) Refugees

3. Following the dramatic events which occurred during 1994 in Rwanda, UNHCR has been providing protection and assistance to varying refugee caseloads in Burundi. In the first half of 1994, UNHCR provided direct assistance to some 44,000 Rwandan refugees who crossed the border in April 1994 and who then returned spontaneously to Rwanda in July 1994. In addition, between June and December 1994, a total of 250,000 new Rwandan refugees crossed into Burundi. During the first months of 1995, the number of new arrivals increased, with the closure of internally displaced person camps in Gikongoro Prefecture in Rwanda. More than 20,000 new arrivals were reported during the first four months of 1995.

4. UNHCR transferred the refugees from the border area to seven different camps and established a care and maintenance programme to assist them. By the end of 1994, basic services were available in all refugee camps: access roads were opened, and sanitation, health and water facilities were established. Individual assistance in the form of plastic sheeting, blankets, jerrycans and cooking sets was provided to all the refugees upon their arrival at the camps.

5. Following a series of security incidents affecting refugees in Burundi, some 30,000 Rwandan refugees crossed into the United Republic of Tanzania during 1994 in search of better security conditions. During 1995, further groups totalling some 80,000 Rwandan refugees attempted to cross into the United Republic of Tanzania. However, on 31 March 1995 the Tanzanian authorities closed the border with Burundi to stop the entry of new asylum-seekers. This decision, first addressed to Rwandan refugees, de facto also affected Burundi asylum-seekers.

6. A Tripartite Agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees was signed between the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda, and UNHCR on 14 December 1994. The planning assumption for the 1995 UNHCR assistance programme was that, while the care and maintenance assistance needed to be continued for some, at least 110,000 Rwandan refugees accommodated in camps, as well as all "old" caseload refugees, would opt for voluntary repatriation in 1995.

7. A Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, organized jointly by the Organization of African Unity and UNHCR, took place in February 1995 in Bujumbura. The Conference adopted Plan of Action which focused on voluntary repatriation of Rwandan and Burundi refugees in the region. In practice, however, during the first six months of the year only 15,000 refugees from the camps and 20,000 from the "old" caseload in Bujumbura requested repatriation.

8. Over the remainder of the year, it is expected that refugee interest in repatriation from Burundi can be enhanced through confidence-building measures currently being implemented: dissemination of factual information on the situation in Rwanda; refugee visits to their areas of origin; and, whenever possible, visits of returnees already resettled in Rwanda to their former camps in Burundi.

9. With regard to Zairian and other refugees, it is expected that some 2,000 will elect to repatriate during 1995. As of June 1995, some 700 Zairian refugees were in the process of being repatriated voluntarily.

10. The 1995 requirements were revised during a programme review exercise carried out in May/June 1995, the results of which were reflected in the revised Appeal for the Rwanda/Burundi Special Operation.

(b) Returnees and internally displaced persons

11. During 1994 and thus far through 1995, assistance to returnees (up to 400,000 who returned from the United Republic of Tanzania in early 1994 and from Rwanda after the April 1994 events) has been disrupted by several factors: lack of security in areas of return; the geographical spread of areas of return; and the priority given to providing assistance to Rwandan refugees in Burundi. Some 50,000 Burundi returnees have directly benefited from UNHCR's assistance, principally through the distribution of seeds and tools.

12. A total of 400 Burundi returnees who have so far repatriated from Rwanda during 1995 are being assisted in one site by UNHCR, pending the allocation of land for their settlement by the Burundi authorities. It is expected that a further 2,500 Burundi refugees currently in Rwanda will repatriate during 1995. Reception facilities, as well as some reintegration activities -- principally the distribution of repatriation kits consisting of seeds and agricultural tools -- are being established. However, a significant number of these returnees may remain dependent upon international assistance, until the land scarcity issue is resolved.

13. Together with WFP and several non-governmental organizations, UNHCR provided assistance to internally displaced persons located in sites close to the refugee camps, in an effort to alleviate tension between refugees, the local population and internally displaced persons in northern Burundi. This assistance consisted mainly of food provided by WFP, as well as assistance with basic camp planning, water and sanitation infrastructure and basic health facilities provided by UNHCR through its implementing partners.

14. A joint WFP/European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO)/USAID mission recently evaluated internally displaced persons needs and proposed that assistance be directed towards encouraging internally displaced persons to return to their areas of origin.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

(i) Rwandan refugees

15. In 1996, UNHCR plans to continue to facilitate the spontaneous voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees. Furthermore, once political and security conditions permit, UNHCR will promote their organized voluntary repatriation. Initial planning figures established in early 1995 were for the repatriation of 110,000 refugees during 1995. For 1996 it is at present estimated that a further 100,000 will repatriate. This figure has since been revised in line with the actual level of registration for voluntary repatriation. The revised planning figure for the return in 1995 is 50,000 refugees in 1995. This figure includes an estimated 5,000 "old" caseload refugees in Bujumbura.

16. Pending their repatriation, Rwandan refugees will continue to receive basic assistance in the camps. This includes food distribution, health services, water and sanitation facilities, primary education, and social and community services, with an emphasis on the special needs of women and unaccompanied minors. In addition, measures to address the environmental impact due to the presence of relatively large numbers of refugees will be implemented during 1996.

17. Complementary to the efforts aimed at facilitating voluntary repatriation, UNHCR expects to consolidate the remaining refugee camps and transfer them to sites away from the border with Rwanda. In Bujumbura, a scholarship programme for refugee students at the primary and secondary levels initiated in preceding years will continue for a reduced number of refugees in need of such assistance.

(ii) Burundi returnees and internally displaced persons

18. UNHCR will continue to support the restoration of adequate security and socio-economic conditions which will allow the return of Burundi refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes. UNHCR will monitor the situation of returnees and provide assistance in order to facilitate their reintegration in Burundi.

19. Priority, however, will be given to the greater reintegration needs of "old" caseload returnees. Rural settlement activities targeted at 10,000 "old" caseload returnees are planned for 1996. The project will also finance income-generation projects to facilitate the integration of those returnees who the country in various waves since 1972.

20. During 1996 UNHCR will continue to transport returnees to their home communes and distribute domestic kits, hoes and seeds. The project will cover t maintenance of those transit camps established in 1995. Community-based quick impact projects (QIPs) will also be developed.

21. Contingent upon an improvement in the overall conditions in the country, UNHCR will facilitate the voluntary return of internally displaced persons to th home communes, and assist with the temporary settlement of those who are unable return to their homes for security reasons. UNHCR plans to assist some 25,000 internally displaced persons in 1996.

(iii) Zairians and refugees of other origin

22. The organized voluntary repatriation of Zairian refugees and those of ot origin has been planned. It is expected that some 5,000 from this caseload will choose to repatriate voluntarily during 1996. Resettlement will only be sought exceptional cases where third country protection is required, or on the grounds particular vulnerability.

23. During 1996 UNHCR will continue to assist urban refugees for whom a dura solution could not yet be found. Medical care and social assistance for particularly needy refugees will be assured, with special attention focused on unaccompanied children, women, single parent families, the elderly and disabled persons. Primary and secondary education assistance for refugee children will continue. Newly arrived needy refugees will also receive basic assistance pendi durable solution. Activities will aim particularly at identifying employment and income-generation opportunities for refugees pending a durable solution.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) Special Programmes

24. The 1996 requirements cover care and maintenance, repatriation and retur assistance for the various groups concerned. The initial budgets will be furthe reviewed during the last quarter of 1995, allowing for the latest developments (as population movements, security matters) in the area to be taken into consideration.

(c) Implementing partners

25. The assistance projects benefiting Rwandan refugees in camps are implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societ CARE, Médecins sans Frontières-Belgium (MSF-B), CONCERN, Belgian Red Cross (CRB)

Action Internationale Contre la Faim (AICF), OXFAM-Quebec, INTERSOS, Jesuit Refugee Service, Fondation Education Rwanda (SRO2000), and Aide et Action. Most of these agencies are expected to continue as implementing partners through 1995 and into 1996, though some agencies specialized in emergencies or with specialized activities may not continue their activities in 1996.

26. The project for Burundi returnees and internally displaced persons is implemented by CARE, MSF-France, CARITAS and the CRB. The Government, through its Ministry of Reintegration of Returnees and internally displaced persons, will coordinate assistance activities in favour of returnees.

27. The programme for the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees is currently implemented by UNHCR, including the financing of personnel for registration and convoy escorts. If the number of voluntary repatriation candidates increases during the second half of 1995, implementing agencies will be sought to assume responsibility for organizing the logistics of the repatriation programme.

28. Projects benefiting urban refugees of Rwandan and other origin will continue being implemented by CARITAS, ADRA and directly by UNHCR.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

29. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

30. The 1994 expenditure was above the revised estimates made in the first half of 1994. As Rwandan refugees continued to seek asylum in Burundi throughout 1994, it became necessary to further increase UNHCR's presence for assistance and protection purposes. As of November 1994, 42 new posts were established, of which 9 were international staff posts. In addition, the expenditure for staff support increased proportionately. Expenditure related to the Burundi returnee programme was included within the Special Programme for the Rwanda/Burundi emergency operation. An important investment was made in the purchase of security and communications equipment for the staff and offices.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

31. The substantial increase in the revised requirements for 1995 is a reflection of the creation of new posts towards the end of 1994. In the latter part of 1994, the UNHCR office in Ngozi (Kayanza) became the central point for the operations in northern Burundi, with the offices in Kirundo and Muyinga reporting directly to the Sub-Office in Ngozi. Staff assigned to the UNHCR offices in Ruyigi and Makamba were moved to the north as the refugee assistance programme became more demanding.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

32. The 1996 estimated requirements show a decrease compared to the revised 1995 estimates. Though the initial budget is based on the same number of staff, t costs for equipment in particular are expected to be less. In view of the fluid situation in the Great Lakes area, there will be a further review towards the end 1995 concerning all the components of the assistance programme.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
300.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
390.0	673.4	–	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	–
6.5 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
77.0 b/	81.6	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
773.5	755.0		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	
773.5	755.0		TOTAL (1)	
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
123.5	125.0	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
35,800.0	–	24,933.1	RWANDA/BURUNDI OPERATION	19,780.6
2,863.5	1,934.0	4,971.6	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	4,253.5
118.6	132.6	331.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	367.2
137.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
198.0	–	–	Extra-budgetary food	–
78.0	72.8	78.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	78.0
39,319.3	2,264.4	30,314.1	TOTAL (2)	24,479.3
40,092.8	3,019.4	30,314.1	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	24,479.3

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 4,017 incurred against Other Programmes

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Forty-sixth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 4 - Central African Republic

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95- 02766

I.4 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, the Central African Republic hosted 47,781 refugees, comprising 25,889 Sudanese, 21,495 Chadians, 115 Burundi, 245 Rwandans, 14 Angolans, 7 Ugandans and 16 other persons of various other origins. Of the total, 39,738 were assisted. The slight increase in the number of refugees registered in 1994 was due to the arrival of new Sudanese, Chadian, Burundi and Rwandese refugees.

2. The majority of the Sudanese, who form the largest refugee group, belong to the Zande and Balanda ethnic groups, originating from southern Sudan. This population is composed mainly of persons of rural origin. Administrative personnel and members of the professions account for some 10 per cent of the population.

3. As for the Chadian refugees, they are from villages in southern Chad. Most of them arrived in 1993 following the armed conflict that flared up in the southern part of the country. The majority are of rural origin (97 per cent). A very small minority (3 per cent) of the population are former civil servants and teachers.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

4. Following numerous clashes between the army and armed groups in southern Chad, several hundred refugees arrived in the Central African Republic during 1994. The signing in August 1994 of the Bangui Agreement between the Chadian Government and the Comité de sursaut national pour la paix et la démocratie (CSNPD), one of the armed anti-government factions in southern Chad, put an end to a long period of unrest in that part of the country. Thanks to this development, an operation for the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees to the southern part of Chad was able to be organized. In order to respond to the many requests for repatriation assistance, an allocation from the 1995 Programme reserve was approved for the repatriation of 6,500 Chadian refugees and 500 Sudanese. At the end of May 1995, a total of 5,722 Chadian refugees, comprising 421 urban cases, had been repatriated. The number of refugees has thus decreased from 47,781 to 42,059 persons.

5. The inflow of Sudanese refugees continued in 1994, but at a far slower rate than in previous years. As a result of the situations in Rwanda and Burundi, there was an appreciable increase in the number of refugees from those countries, rising from 48 at the beginning of the year to 350 at the end of December 1994.

6. The 1994 Sudanese refugee assistance project was revised upwards in order to provide greater support for agricultural activities and give adequate assistance to new refugees.

7. A joint UNHCR/WFP mission comprising Desk Officers from the Headquarters of both agencies, visited the Central African Republic from 18 February to 4 March 1995. The purpose of the mission was to assess the

food situation of the Chadian and Sudanese refugees. Food assistance to Sudanese refugees will continue, but on a reduced basis. As the Chadian refugees have not yet been able to reach a satisfactory level of food self-sufficiency and as the repatriation programme has not developed as planned, UNHCR has asked for food assistance to be extended with full rations.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

8. Improvements in the political situation in Chad suggest that there may be considerable possibilities for repatriation in 1996. On the other hand, the climate of political uncertainty in southern Sudan does not enable a return movement to be envisaged at this stage but, on the contrary, might possibly give rise to a further inflow of refugees into neighbouring countries, in particular the Central African Republic.

9. In this context, the continuation of assistance to Sudanese refugees in Mboki and of the repatriation of Chadian refugees remain the main objectives for 1996. Until such time as prospects materialize for the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees, the objective consists in taking every possible step to help them achieve food self-sufficiency and facilitate their integration through development activities.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

10. For 1996, it is planned to continue care and maintenance assistance covering transport and logistics, domestic needs, water and sanitation, health, shelter, community services, education, agriculture and protection. Mention should be made, however, of the geographical location of Mboki, which lies some 1,200 km away from Bangui. The last 425 km between Bangassou and Mboki are unfit for large trucks all through the year. This results in major logistic problems, excessive transport costs and also a lack of access to the outside market, making it difficult to sell agricultural produce (cash crops) and to carry out microprojects successfully.

11. In so far as repatriation of these refugees cannot be envisaged in the near future, the success of the activities planned hinges on the state of this road which will need to be maintained in order to ensure the regular transport of refugees, provisions and other material assistance.

12. As regards the Chadian refugees, special efforts will be made to encourage repatriation, already begun in 1995, through information campaigns and the granting of appropriate assistance to facilitate reintegration in Chad.

13. Pending the repatriation of all Chadian refugees, the 7,750 persons still in the Boubou and Kagabandoro settlements will continue to be assisted under the care and maintenance project. Urban refugees of every nationality will also receive UNHCR assistance.

14. For 1996, the proposed allocation will serve to finance all the projects for refugees in the Central African Republic, and in particular to support agricultural activities for the Sudanese and Chadians.

(c) Implementing partners

15. Implementation of assistance projects for Sudanese and Chadian refugees, in the hands mainly of the Commission national pour les refugiés (CNR) in 1994, was in 1995 entrusted to the Organisation canadienne pour la solidarité et le dévéloppement (OCSD) and Africare. While the latter has taken over from CNR for the implementation of the health and agriculture sectors of the Sudanese refugee assistance project, OCSD is responsible for the logistics of the entire programme in the Central African Republic. These new arrangements for implementation will be maintained in 1996.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

16. Expenditure for 1994 was lower than the revised estimate. Six local staff posts remained vacant for long periods, thus reducing expenditure under staff expenditure. In addition, certain items of equipment for the Field Offices were not able to be purchased.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

17. Revised requirements for 1995 are higher than initial requirements due to the creation of an international post and four local posts from January 1995, and the need to purchase additional equipment for the Field Offices.

(iii) Initial 1996 (all funding sources of funds)

18. Initial requirements for 1996 are at a similar level to revised requirements for 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,650.5	1,344.2	2,284.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	2,112.5
14.5	45.0	827.2	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	115.7
130.0	78.3	282.4	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	282.4
698.2	767.2	1,151.1	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,073.8
2,493.2	**2,234.7**	**4,545.4**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**3,584.4**
16.6	47.4	80.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	69.0
2,509.8	**2,282.1**	**4,625.6**	**T O T A L (1)**	**3,653.4**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
54.4	74.5	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
12.4	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various Assistance	–
66.8	**74.5**	**0.0**	**T O T A L (2)**	**0.0**
2,576.6	**2,356.6**	**4,625.6**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**3,653.4**

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 5 - Côte d'Ivoire

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02767

I.5 COTE D'IVOIRE

1. Beneficiary population

1. The year 1994 was marked by the continued growth of the refugee population in Côte d'Ivoire, which increased from 251,597 at 1 January 1994 to 360,112 at 31 December of that year - an increase of 108,515 refugees. Most of them started arriving after mid-September 1994, when hostilities resumed in Liberia.

2. Liberian refugees, numbering 359,351, account for almost all the refugee population in Côte d'Ivoire. They are settled in various towns and villages (Danané, Guiglo, Toulepleu, Tabou, Grabo, Tai), situated in south-western and north-western Côte d'Ivoire. They belong to the Gio, Mano and Krahn ethnic groups and come basically from the regions of Nimba, Bong, Lofa, Grand Cape Mount and Grand Bassa. Children up to 4 years of age account for 23 per cent, while the proportion of women in the total refugee population is about 52 per cent.

3. The second component of the refugee population in Côte d'Ivoire comprises refugees of various nationalities (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Chadian, Sudanese, Iranian, Burundi and Rwandan) established in urban areas, mainly in Abidjan. At 31 December 1994, the population of urban refugees in Côte d'Ivoire was estimated to be 760 persons.

4. According to estimates by the UNHCR Branch Office in Abidjan at 31 December 1994, 346,716 refugees of all origins are receiving assistance under UNHCR's various programmes.

5. According to estimates by the UNHCR Branch Office in Abidjan, some 13,396 of the 360,112 refugees in Côte d'Ivoire receive no assistance from the programme because their degree of integration is rated as self-sufficient.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

6. The intensification of hostilities in Liberia following on the Akosombo talks in September 1994 has been accompanied by a constant influx of some 108,595 Liberian refugees, most of whom have settled in the Tabou region of Côte d'Ivoire. A great many of them arrived in Côte d'Ivoire in a precarious state of health and required special assistance, in the form of supplementary food supplies from the nutrition centres opened in Tabou.

7. An emergency project has been set up by the NGOs which are UNHCR's operational partners, financed from Special Funds.

8. Refugees who had been deemed to be self-sufficient by the joint appraisal mission of 1994 had their harvests spoiled by prolonged torrential rain in 1994. As a result, it was proposed that the application of the recommendations concerning the cessation of WFP food assistance to 97,000 refugees should be postponed until a later date.

9. In the course of 1994, 230 Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire were resettled, for the most part in the United States, with 11 in Canada and 1 in Sweden.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

10. Despite efforts by the international community to restore peace in Liberia, security conditions there are still precarious, alarming and not conducive to the voluntary repatriation of the Liberian refugees in safety and dignity. Pending the creation of appropriate conditions for voluntary repatriation on a large scale, UNHCR will continue its assistance to Liberian refugees in 1996 under its regular programme of care and maintenance, the main features of which will be:

- Promotion of agricultural activities by extending the area of cultivable land through the reclamation of swampland for rice-growing;

- Continuation of negotiations with all the authorities to facilitate access to land for refugees;

- Extension of income-generation activities.

11. In addition, in close cooperation with the Government, the UNHCR Branch Office will endeavour to reinforce census monitoring in order to improve the quality of statistics on the refugee population and direct assistance as far as possible towards those who have great need of it.

12. The consultations with the Government on the identification of refugees will continue in 1996 with a view to the introduction of identity documents for them.

13. In the case of the urban refugees of various nationalities, the UNHCR Branch Office in Côte d'Ivoire will continue to provide them with practical assistance in basic areas such as: housing, medical care, transport and vocational training in the informal sector. In the absence of openings in the job market, which is very competitive, the informal sector remains the only area where they can find work.

14. Lastly, as part of efforts to find lasting solutions, promotion of the voluntary repatriation of urban refugees will be encouraged. According to the UNHCR Branch Office in Côte d'Ivoire, some 20 to 30 per cent at least of urban refugees could opt for voluntary repatriation by the end of 1996.

(i) Resettlement in a third country

15. In 1996, the UNHCR Branch Office in Côte d'Ivoire will continue its consultations with representatives of countries with an interest in this programme so as to obtain more places for refugees whose situation means that they need them. Priority will be given to vulnerable groups, provided that they meet the eligibility criteria (e.g. single vulnerable women).

(ii) Care and maintenance

16. The assistance programme will include a section of activities to be implemented on behalf of refugee young people and children. The nature of the activities in question will be determined later, once a survey has been made of the beneficiaries' needs. The operation to identify children on their own and young people in distress, which had been suspended, will be resumed in 1996.

(iii) Furthering the rights of refugees

17. As in 1995, the UNHCR Branch Office in Côte d'Ivoire will continue its efforts to further the rights of refugees by:

- Improving the operation of the approval commissions;
- Consulting with the Government in order to promote national legislation and improve the operation of the national eligibility commission;
- Promoting the OAU Convention and the convention on the rights of women.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

18. The successive rises in the budget since 1994 have been caused by the programme's increased needs due to the influx of nearly 100,000 Liberian refugees to Côte d'Ivoire since September 1994. It should be noted that while the initial allocation was for local settlement, it was deemed more appropriate to provide assistance under care and maintenance. The breakdown by sector of activity of the general programme budget allocations is given in the following table (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1995	Revised 1995	Initial 1996
Transport	450 000	423 370	500 000
Domestic needs	63 710	591 822	383 700
Water	42 170	386 748	150 000
Sanitation	33 730	250 000	130 000
Health	321 280	792 163	550 000
Shelter	75 000	285 152	112 270
Community services	134 910	200 000	230 610
Education	1 300 000	1 950 000	1 800 000
Agriculture	800 000	1 600 000	1 600 000
Income generation	90 000	155 922	155 920
Legal assistance	64 090	472 468	150 000
Agency op. support	320 410	423 055	410 000
Total	3 695 300	7 530 700	6 172 500

19. In 1994 and 1995, primary education and agriculture were to be found at the centre of the project's concerns. As the breakdown indicates, they will still be the project's top priority activities in 1996 and more than half of the budget will be earmarked for them in that year. The education sector, which includes 47,000 primary school children, will absorb over 30 per cent of the

1996 budget allocation. Two other sectors -- health and transport -- will shar 20 per cent of budgetary resources between them in 1996. In addition, a $ 21,700 secondary education project has been included under care and maintenance for 1995 and 1996.

20. In addition, an emergency programme was set up for Liberian refugees arriving in the Tabou area from September 1994 onwards.

(b) Implementing partners

21. The machinery for implementing and following up the programme of assistance for Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire planned for 1996 will be the same as in 1995. The Danané and Tabou branch offices and the Grabo field offic will directly supervise the programme, which will be implemented by:

- the Minister of the Interior, responsible for coordinating assistance to and protection of refugees;
- the Minister of the Environment, in charge of sanitation;
- the Minister of Public Works, for the construction and repai of waterworks;
- the National Agency for Support for Rural Development (ANADER), responsible for agricultural projects;
- the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Frontline responsible for primary and secondary education of refugees;
- Caritas Côte d'Ivoire, in charge of furthering community development and the promotion of income-generating activities;
- the International Rescue Committee, for activities specific to women and children in the Guiglo region;
- the Agency for Vocational Training (AGFOPROF) was engaged to provide vocational training for refugees in various minor occupations (drivers, carpenters, etc.).

22. The World Food Programme (WFP) will provide the refugees with foodstuffs which will be distributed by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross. As in 1995, the food rations are intended to supplement the agricultural output of the refugees, most of whom are still not self-sufficient.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

23. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities - Part I refers)

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

24. The 1994 expenditure were much lower than the revised estimates due to the fact that the post of Deputy Representative was vacant. This resulted in savings in staff and travel costs.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of fund)**

25. The revised 1995 requirements are higher than the initial estimates due to the opening of the Field Office Grabo, and the need to purchase equipment both for the new Field Office and the UNHCR Sub-Office Tabou. The isolated location and volatile security situation required the provision of radio and security equipment in addition to vehicles and computer equipment.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

26. The 1996 requirements are slightly lower than the 1995 revised estimates, notably because less equipment will have to be purchased.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN COTE D'IVOIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,000.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
38.8 a/	19.3	7,552.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	6,194.2
70.0 b/	–	84.3 e/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
4,547.8 c/	3,695.3	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
5.7 d/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
1,553.7	1,689.5	3,218.6	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	2,885.8
7,216.0	5,404.1	10,855.3	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	9,080.0
168.9	130.5	267.3	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	258.6
7,384.9	5,534.6	11,122.6	TOTAL (1)	9,338.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
–	46.9	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
234.9	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
114.2	67.0	135.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	102.0
349.1	113.9	135.0	TOTAL (2)	102.0
7,734.0	5,648.5	11,257.6	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	9,440.6

a/ of which US$ 756 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
c/ of which US$ 6,512 incurred against Other Programmes
d/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
e/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

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COLLECTION

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

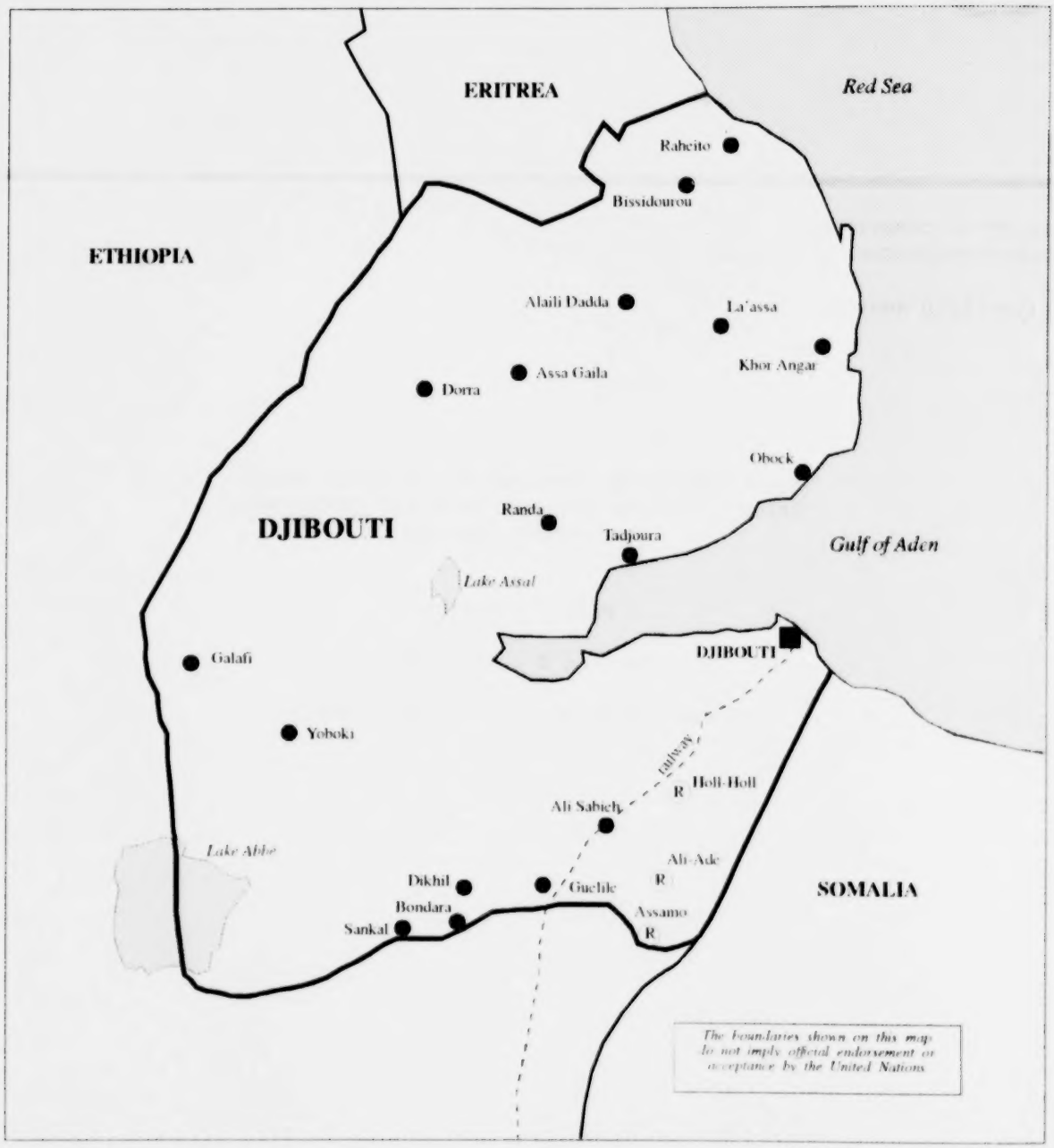
PART I. AFRICA

Section 6 - Djibouti

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02289

DJIBOUTI


ERITREA
Red Sea
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La'assa
Khor Angar
Assa Gaila
Dorra
Obock
Randa
DJIBOUTI
Tadjoura
Gulf of Aden
Lake Assal
DJIBOUTI
Galafi
Yoboki
railway
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Holl-Holl
Ali Sabieh
Lake Abbe
Ali-Adc
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Guelile
SOMALIA
Bondara
Sankal
Assamo
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The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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50
Km.
Capital
Town or village
R
Reception centre/camp

I.6 DJIBOUTI

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, there were some 32,100 refugees (20,400 Somalis and 11,700 Ethiopians) in the four refugee camps of Aour-Aoussa, Assamo, Ali-Ade and Holl-Holl. In addition, there were 1,050 Ethiopian and 200 Somali registered urban refugees residing in Djibouti-ville. However, by end March 1995, the refugee population in the camps contracted to 22,738 (2,956 Ethiopians and 19,782 Somalis), largely due to the UNHCR-conducted voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

2. A major repatriation operation of camp-based Ethiopian refugees was implemented from September 1994 to March 1995. During this period, about 17,000 refugees repatriated voluntarily through UNHCR-organized movements. Consequently, Aour Aoussa camp was closed at the end of February 1995. The remaining 1,500 refugees at Aour-Aoussa (625 Ethiopians and 875 Somalis) were all transferred to Ali-Ade refugee camp. Currently, 87 per cent of the remaining 23,000 refugees in the three camps is composed of Somali refugees, most of whom are of nomadic background, and of whom 80 per cent are women and children.

3. Following the signing of the Peace and Reconciliation agreement on 26 December 1994 between the Government of Djibouti and the opposition Front pour l'Unité et la Démocratie (FRUD), the authorities in Djibouti expressed readiness to facilitate the repatriation and reintegration of Djiboutian refugees of Afar origin who fled to north-eastern Ethiopia between 1991 and 1993 following internal conflict between the Issas and the Afars. The signing of the agreement has also led to a general normalization of the socio-political situation in the country and has encouraged many families to return to their places of origin.

4. UNHCR and the Governments of Djibouti and Ethiopia agreed in January 1995 on the continuation of the transfer operations covering the remaining 15,000 unassisted and unregistered urban refugees and displaced persons out of the 30,000 estimated in 1993. The future transfer operation will be carried out in the context of voluntary repatriation, whereby it is intended that repatriants will not stay for a long period of time in a transit centre.

5. The continuation of the transfer programme and the repatriation of about 18,000 Djiboutian refugees from eastern Ethiopia were the subject of a letter of "Mutual Understanding" signed by both Governments and UNHCR on 15 January 1995.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

6. Promotion of the voluntary repatriation of refugees of various nationalities living in Djibouti remains UNHCR's overall objective for 1996. In addition, UNHCR will continue to advocate a clear distinction between refugees and

economic migrants, and will cooperate with the authorities, other United Nations agencies and the Inter-Government Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), in defining the appropriate solutions to the immigration problem in Djibouti within an integrated framework of humanitarian assistance and development.

7. With regard to the estimated 3,000 Ethiopian refugees still living in the refugee camps, UNHCR will continue to provide repatriation assistance to those who express the wish to return to their country of origin. At the same time, UNHCR will facilitate the transfer/repatriation to Ethiopia of the remaining Ethiopian urban refugees and displaced persons living in Djibouti-ville.

8. For Somali refugees, who are mainly from the Awdal province in North-West Somalia, UNHCR will revitalize plans for their repatriation, which have been stalled for over a year. This has been made possible since authorities in North-West Somalia have formally agreed to the voluntary return of Somali refugees from asylum countries.

9. UNHCR will assist in the reintegration of the estimated 18,000 Djiboutian refugees currently in north-eastern Ethiopia as and when their voluntary repatriation takes place. Efforts will be made, therefore, to provide a limited assistance package to the returnees and help them in the context of an integrated inter-agency approach with emphasis on rehabiliation of essential infrastructure in the areas of return.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

(a) Care and main e

10. Despite improvements in the living conditions of refugees in the camps over the past two years, it remains necessary to continue to provide assistance in major sectors of transport and logistics, health, sanitation, water, and shelter. WFP will continue providing basic food supplies, whereas funds will be made available by UNHCR for the local purchase by the Office Nations d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et aux Sinistrés (ONARS) of fresh food items for use in the supplementary feeding centres. Basic non-food items such as tents, kitchen sets, blankets and stoves, which were last distributed to refugees in the camps in 1993, will also need to be renewed in 1996.

11. **Somali refugees**: With the agreement of the North-West Somalia authorities to the return of Somali refugees from asylum countries, up to 15,000 Somali refugees who had registered for voluntary repatriation in previous years may opt for return in the course of 1995 or early 1996, political developments permitting. However, given political uncertainties in the region it is assumed that not many refugees will wish to voluntarily repatriate in 1996. In view of this, UNHCR will ensure that in 1996 multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance is provided to approximately 20,000 Somali refugees in the camps of Assamo (4,542), Holl-Holl (8,034) and Ali-Ade (7,206). The refugee population may reduce in the course of 1996 if organized voluntary repatriation takes place.

12. **Ethiopian refugees**: Care and maintenance assistance to nearly 3,000 Ethiopian refugees in the camps at Holl-Holl (1,393), Ali-Ade (795) and Assamo (768) will continue to be provided if the repatriation to Ethiopia does not take place in 1996. Indications are that up to 2,000 refugees in the camps are willing to register to voluntarily repatriate. The majority of those refugees likely to remain in the camps are military personnel of the former Government of Ethiopia.

13. **Urban refugees**: In addition to refugees in the camps, UNHCR will also continue to provide care and maintenance to the residual urban refugees who will remain in Djibouti-ville in 1996. It is envisaged that with the Government of Djibouti's tougher stance against expatriates, most of the registered Ethiopian urban refugees will avail themselves of the UNHCR organized voluntary repatriation in 1995 or early 1996.

(ii) Special Programmes

14. **Horn of Africa**: Under the Special Programme for the Horn of Africa, UNHCR will continue to promote the voluntary repatriation of Somali and Ethiopian refugees who will still be living in Djibouti in 1996. Positive political developments in the returnee countries necessitate that the process of repatriation which started in previous years should continue in 1996.

15. **Repatriation**: A revision to the project on the transfer/repatriation operations covering 15,000 urban refugees and displaced persons has been made. Another revision will be required during the second half of 1995 to cover the needs of 2,000 additional Ethiopian refugees in the camps who will be registered for repatriation during the year. Once the transfer/repatriation activities have been completed, BO Djibouti should be able to conduct a new census in the camps.

16. There have been a number of difficulties and delays in the repatriation of the Somali caseload. However, UNHCR Djibouti and UNHCR North-West Somalia will continue collaborating in order to promote conditions conducive for the repatriation to North-West Somalia and to identify specific rehabilitation projects to be implemented in the areas of origin of the Somali refugees so as to prepare for a more sustainable reintegration of the returnees.

(c) Implementing partners

17. The Government's Office, ONARS, has been and will continue to be UNHCR's main implementing agency in Djibouti. In addition, the Japanese NGO, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA), which currently implements the health sector, will continue to do so. UNESCO, which has started implementing educational activities in the camps in 1995, will also continue in that sector in 1996.

18. The monitoring services of four United Nations Volunteers (one in each refugee camp and one within UNHCR Branch Office in Djibouti) have been useful and will continue to be required in 1996. Finally, in order to consolidate the water sector activities in the refugee camps, discussions have taken place with the Italian NGO, Cooperazione Internationale (COOPI), to consider supervising this sector pending finalization of implementing arrangements.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

19. Expenditure in 1994 was slightly lower than the revised estimates due to lower than expected common staff costs linked with staff rotation and benefits.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

20. The revised 1995 requirements are not significantly different from initial estimates.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

21. In view of the anticipated voluntary repatriation of both Ethiopian and Somali refugees during 1995, it is expected that UNHCR activities in Djibouti will decrease in 1996. The successful repatriation of more than 17,000 Ethiopian refugees has already led to the closure of one of the four refugee camps in Djibouti in February 1995. Depending on the pace of the repatriation, particularly of the Somali caseload, a more notable reduction of the Office's activities is expected in the course of 1996 allowing for the reduction of posts and other related costs. Meanwhile, four General Service posts have been identified for discontinuation by June 1996.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,793.1	1,339.4	1,402.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,170.4
428.5 a/	119.4	300.0 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
7.3 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
728.2	793.6	727.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	718.9
2,957.1	2,252.4	2,429.9	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	1,889.3
135.2	242.2	219.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	216.2
3,092.3	2,494.6	2,649.1	TOTAL (1)	2,105.5
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
–	757.0	1,458.1	HORN OF AFRICA	1,531.6
105.7	151.9	210.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	157.4
10.6	53.0	95.7	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	61.5
0.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
117.0	961.9	1,764.6	TOTAL (2)	1,750.5
3,209.3	3,456.5	4,413.7	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	3,856.0

a/ of which US$ 4.086 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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24 July 1995

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

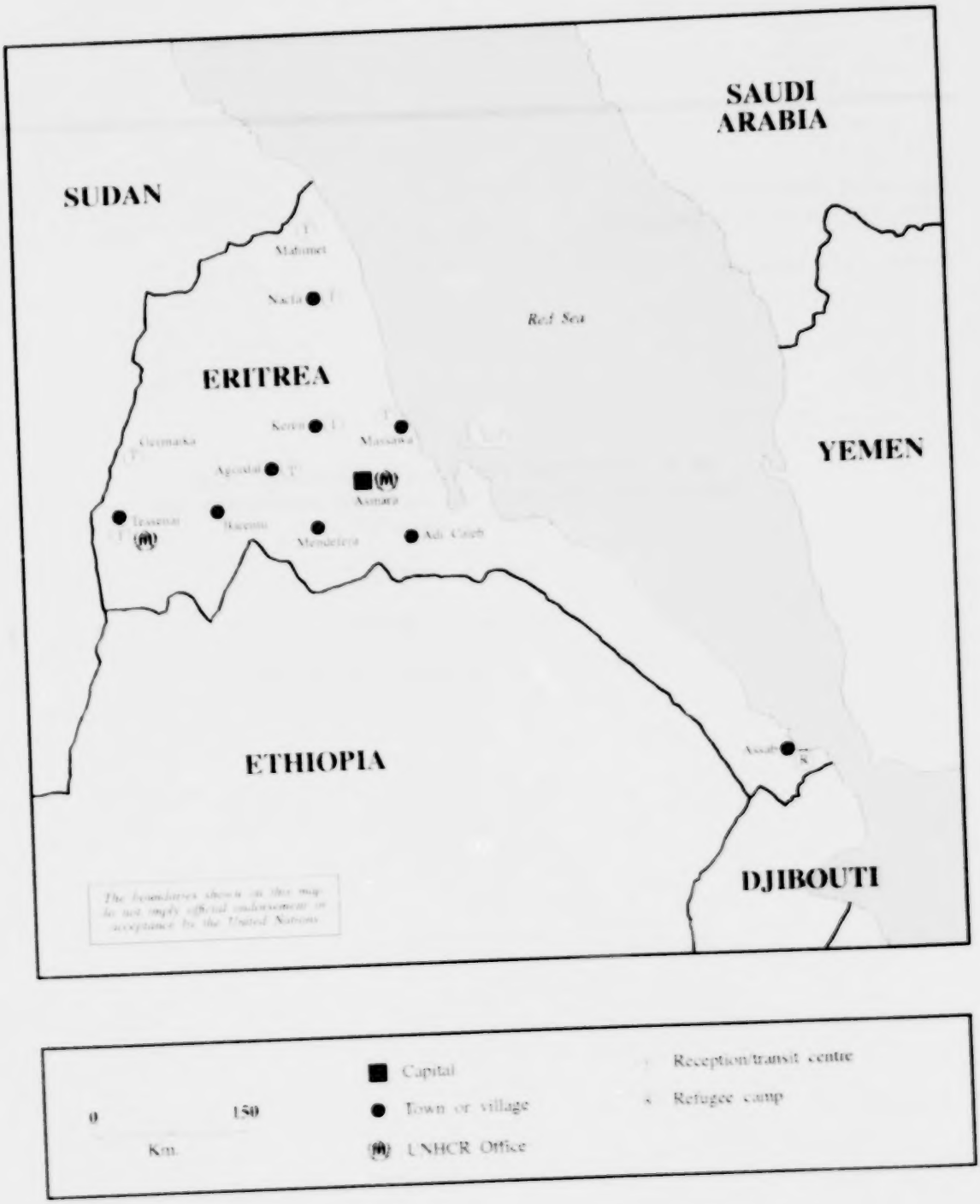
PART I. AFRICA

Section 7 - Eritrea

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02308

ERITREA


SAUDI ARABIA
SUDAN
Mahimet
Nakfa
Red Sea
ERITREA
Keren
Massawa
Asmara
Agordat
Tessenei
Barentu
Mendefera
Adi Caieh
YEMEN
ETHIOPIA
Assab
DJIBOUTI
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
150
Km.
Capital
Town or village
UNHCR Office
Reception/transit centre
Refugee camp

I.7 ERITREA

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, Eritrea hosted 706 refugees consisting of 704 Somalis and 2 Sudanese. By 1 April 1995, this number had increased to 867 mainly due to a further influx from Somalia. These refugees are sheltered in a temporary camp in Assab and are fully dependent on UNHCR assistance for all their material needs. The majority of them are below the age of 18.

2. Since November 1994, some 24,200 Eritrean refugees from the Sudan have been assisted to repatriate under a project designed for the repatriation of 25,000 persons. It is estimated that since 1991 over 100,000 refugees have spontaneously repatriated, mainly to rural areas in Eritrea.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

3. Since early 1995, the influx of Somali refugees has continued to increase. The refugee population fluctuated on account of illegal migration of Somalis to Yemen via Assab. Although the Eritrean authorities no longer allow the Somalis to embark on vessels destined for Yemen within the port of Assab, it appears difficult to bring the illegal migration to a halt. Assuming stability in North-West Somalia, it is envisaged that the refugee population in Assab will stabilize at around 1,000. Following the increase in the refugee population, the shelter situation in the transit camp in Assab, where the refugees are temporarily accommodated, has become untenable. Therefore, construction of new facilities is underway in the Harsile camp in Assab. The construction itself was delayed due to significant design and implementation problems.

4. During the course of 1994 two separate Memoranda of Understanding were signed by UNHCR with the Governments of Eritrea and the Sudan which provide the framework for voluntary repatriation of Eritrean refugees. The pilot phase planned for the repatriation of 25,000 Eritreans from Sudan within the Programme for Refugee Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Resettlement Areas in Eritrea (PROFERI) began in November 1994. Some 24,200 Eritreans were assisted to return at the end of the pilot project.

5. The start of the pilot phase was delayed due to late finalization of the Memoranda of Understanding as well as some logistical problems. Furthermore, as registration for repatriation proceeded, it became evident that the majority of the returnees were requesting to return to only one of the four provinces foreseen in the plan of operation. Moreover, a substantial number of returnees requested inland transportation to 73 different sites against the originally planned 9 sites. This resulted in a significant modification in overall planning and preparation by the Commission for Eritrean Refugee Affairs (CERA) and UNHCR, and consequently only 8,706 returnees could be received and resettled between mid-November 1994 and

December 1994. Thus the pilot operation planned for the repatriation of 25,000 refugees by December 1994 was extended to May 1995. Meanwhile preparation for Phase I of the operation to repatriate some 100,000 returnees is underway followin a successful conclusion of the pilot phase.

6. An appeal for funds was launched by UNHCR in March 1995 for its part in the Phase I of PROFERI.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

7. The construction of the Harsile camp in Assab to accommodate the refugee population will be finalized during the course of 1995. During 1996, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided to an estimated 1,000 Somali refugees in Assab. Meanwhile possibilities for durable solutions for this caseloa will be pursued.

8. Phase II of the operation under PROFERI which foresees repatriation and reintegration of up to 150,000 Eritreans will begin in 1996. UNHCR will assist th returnees, through CERA, with basic food commodities (supplied by WFP), in-country transport, the establishment of resettlement sites, provision of temporary shelter transport and distribution of non-food items, as well as institutional support to CERA. Provision is also made for continuation of quick impact projects (QIPs) in 1996. However, progress in repatriation will very much depend upon the donor support that the Eritrean Government will receive in rehabilitating the war-damage country in order to build up the absorption capacity for the returnees. Therefore planning assumptions may require adjusting through periodic reviews.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

9. **Care and Maintenance**: The refugee assistance programme in 1996 will include improved provision of services such as shelter, food, health care, potable water supply and sanitation, basic education, and other community services for an estimated 1,000 Somali refugees.

(ii) Special Programmes

10. **Horn of Africa**: The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1995 and initial 1996 allocation for the reintegration programme in Eritrea is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Revised 1995	Initial 1996
Food	585,370	659,950
Transport/logistics	4,130,945	1,291,885
Domestic needs	1,067,500	1,067,500
Water	172,700	111,000
Sanitation	245,000	200,000
Health	243,976	225,157
Construction/shelter	3,837,063	4,251,440
Community services	119,200	117,500
Education	119,200	117,500
Crop production	180,000	65,600
Livestock	253,870	212,425
Agency op. support	462,576	348,543
Total	11,417,400*	8,668,500

* including $ 3,000,000 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

(c) Implementing partners

11. In the case of PROFERI, the responsible government body and UNHCR's implementing partner is CERA. This Commission is mandated by the Government of Eritrea to coordinate the returnee programme working closely with the line ministries in the implementation of a wide range of sectoral activities. Bilateral funding towards the PROFERI is channelled through CERA and allocated to the line ministries. Similarly, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is mandated by the Government of Eritrea as a body responsible for refugee issues and is UNHCR's implementing partner for the ongoing refugee assistance programme.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

12. The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates due to savings made following the prolonged vacancies in two professional posts at the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Asmara.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

13. To ensure appropriate monitoring of the returnee operation from the Sudan, a Field Office was opened in Tesseni in early 1995. This Field Office is manned by a Head of Sub-Office, a National Field Officer and eleven General Service staff. The revised 1995 requirements therefore include provisions for the cost of these posts as well as for the purchase of vehicles and basic office furniture and equipment which was not foreseen in the initial 1995 estimates. Replacement costs for two vehicles in the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Asmara are also included in the revised 1995 requirements. Furthermore, the UNHCR presence in Asmara has

been strengthened to support the repatriation through the creation of one Nationa Officer and eight General Service posts.

(iii) Initial 1996 estimates (all sources of funds)

14. In the proposed 1996 requirements, reduced provisions for non-expendable property have been made on the assumption that most of the required purchases wil take place during 1995 as planned. However a modest provision is proposed for th replacement in 1996 of old office equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ERITREA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
446.8	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
3.0 a/	–	599.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	539.2
2.3 a/	–	3,000.0 b/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
1.9 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
454.0		3,599.4	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	539.2
454.0		3,599.4	TOTAL (1)	539.2
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
2,820.2	–	8,417.4	HORN OF AFRICA	8,668.5
361.5	–	799.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	746.5
137.5	–	159.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	146.3
3,319.2		9,376.3	TOTAL (2)	9,561.3
3,773.2		12,975.7	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	10,100.5

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

b/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

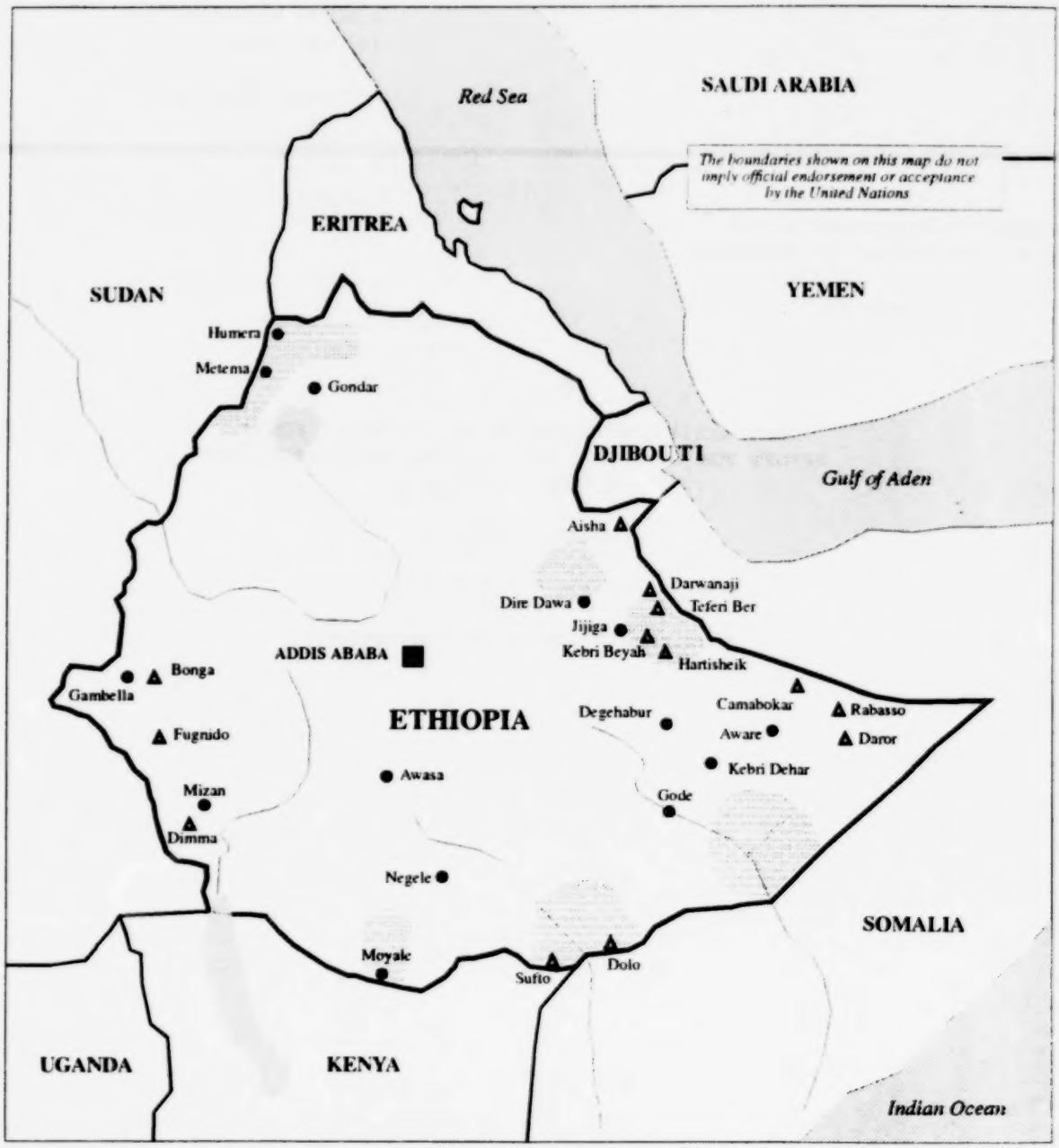
PART I. AFRICA

Section 8 - Ethiopia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02328

ETHIOPIA


Red Sea
SAUDI ARABIA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
ERITREA
SUDAN
YEMEN
Humera
Metema
Gondar
DJIBOUTI
Gulf of Aden
Aisha
Darwanaji
Dire Dawa
Teferi Ber
Jijiga
Kebri Beyah
Hartisheik
ADDIS ABABA
Bonga
Gambella
Camabokar
Rabasso
Degehabur
ETHIOPIA
Fugnido
Aware
Daror
Kebri Dehar
Awasa
Mizan
Gode
Dimma
Negele
SOMALIA
Moyale
Dolo
Sufio
UGANDA
KENYA
Indian Ocean
Capital
Town or village
Camp/reception centre
Returnee area
0
200
Km.

I.8 ETHIOPIA

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, there were an estimated 348,100 refugees in Ethiopia (333,000 assisted and 15,100 unassisted). By the beginning of May 1995, the refugee population had increased to almost 365,000, comprising 284,200 Somalis, 53,300 Sudanese, 18,000 Djiboutians, 8,700 Kenyans, and 640 urban refugees of various nationalities. Assistance to the Somali refugees in the eastern camps is provided under the care and maintenance project. Some 15,000 unassisted Somali refugees reside in the Dolo area in south-eastern Ethiopia. Sudanese refugees are assisted under the local settlement project and reside in semi-agricultural settlements in western Ethiopia.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

2. A revalidation of assisted Somali refugee ration card holders in September and October 1994 resulted in a reduction of the caseload from 632,700 to 184,900 ration card holders. However, this figure rose to 269,000 by the beginning of May 1995 due primarily to an influx of refugees fleeing conflict in North-West Somalia in November 1994. The number of Sudanese refugees in the camps in western Ethiopia also continued to increase, rising from 44,400 at the beginning of 1994 to 51,800 at the end of the year and to 53,300 by the beginning of May 1995.

3. As a result of a new influx of some 80,000 refugees from North-West Somalia into eastern Ethiopia, an additional $ 2.1 million were allocated from the Programme Reserve to meet the growing needs of new arrivals under the 1995 Care and Maintenance project. These funds have been used to provide support to implementing partners as well as to replenish stocks which had been held for the repatriation of Somali refugees to North-West Somalia but which had to be distributed to new arrivals.

4. The planned repatriation of Somali refugees from eastern Ethiopia to North-West Somalia during the course of 1994 was suspended due to the above-mentioned renewal of fighting in that region. With relative safety returning to North-West Somalia, voluntary repatriation plans are being revived, with about 10,000 Somali refugees to return under a pilot project in 1995, and another 100,000 expected to repatriate in 1996.

5. The reintegration of Ethiopian returnees from Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and other countries continued in 1994. Reintegration assistance to 530,000 Ethiopian returnees from Somalia and some 60,000 from the Sudan, Kenya and Djibouti who had repatriated in earlier years to Bale and Borena in the south, and Hararge and Ogaden in the east, was phased out on 31 December 1994. However, reintegration assistance is continuing in 1995 to 35,644 Ethiopian returnees who repatriated in 1994 from Djibouti, Kenya and Sudan. Although some 60,000 Ethiopian refugees were to have repatriated during 1995, the slow pace of repatriation (3,000 had returned by the end of May) has led to revision of plans, with 30,000 expected to repatriate in 1995 and the remainder in 1996. In addition, repatriation started in 1995 of some 35,650 Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti (25,000), Kenya (10,000), and other countries (650). By the end of May, 9,256 refugees had returned from Djibouti, and about 3,000 from Kenya. The majority of returnees in 1994 and 1995 have received

individual reintegration packages in the form of agricultural implements, reintegration grants and, where feasible, income-generation grants. Reintegratio assistance to family or individual returnees has been found appropriate in situations where returnees go to areas which are geographically widely dispersed, thereby negating any meaningful community-based assistance activity.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

6. The programme objectives for Ethiopia in 1996 reflect, by and large, th positive government policy towards refugees and the climate of peace and stabilit conducive to the return of Ethiopian refugees from asylum countries, as well as political developments resulting in population displacements in neighbouring countries.

7. **Somali refugees**: The fighting which flared up in North-West Somalia in November 1994 has led more Somali refugees to seek refuge in Ethiopia. It is therefore proposed to continue assistance to the Somali refugees in Ethiopia into 1996. It is anticipated, however, that some Somalis will wish to repatriate to safe areas of North-West Somalia. Should there be peace and stability in North-West Somalia in 1996, it is planned to assist approximately 100,000 refugee to return.

8. **Djiboutian and Kenyan refugees**: The conditions which compelled these refugees to flee their home countries may no longer exist. The primary task in t latter part of 1995 and in 1996 will therefore be to consult relevant authorities in Djibouti and Kenya, and, if feasible, organize a voluntary repatriation of the refugees. In the meantime, the limited assistance programme, which includes food community health services, education and water supply, will continue in 1996 if t proposed consultations fail to produce any tangible results.

9. **Sudanese refugees**: Due to the conflict in southern Sudan, it is assumed that the influx into Ethiopia from that part of the country will continue in 1996 The planning figure for Sudanese refugees in 1996 stands at 70,000. The main objective for the caseload in 1996 is to attain partial self-sufficiency, primari through agricultural production but also with an increased emphasis on other income-generating activities. If agricultural production can be increased, eithe through intensified cultivation or through the allocation of additional land, it planned to reduce WFP rations in proportion to the amounts harvested. Further efforts will be made to target educational and vocational training activities towards actual income-generation opportunities.

10. Negotiations will continue with the central and regional government authorities to obtain additional agricultural land for refugees, and in particula to agree on a new settlement site to accommodate the continuing influx from southern Sudan and to ensure that populations in the other settlements remain within their carrying capacities. Continuing efforts will be made to complete th infrastructure in the existing settlements, and to initiate the development of basic infrastructure at the new settlement site.

11. **Returnees**: The repatriation of 60,000 Ethiopian refugees from Sudan which started in 1995 is scheduled to be completed in 1996. Reintegration assistance in the form of food packages, travel and reintegration grants, and domestic items such as jerrycans and plastic sheeting, are provided to each returnee family during dispersal at the transit centres. Much of the beneficiary population is composed of women and children. Rehabilitation of infrastructure, such as health and education facilities, will be undertaken where feasible. Similar assistance will be given to repatriants from Djibouti and Kenya, as well as from other countries.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

12. **Care and Maintenance**: At the time the initial 1996 budget was prepared, it was anticipated that by the end of September 1995 all Somali refugees opting for voluntary repatriation would have repatriated to North-West Somalia. Those remaining, estimated at 70,000, were to be screened and mandate cases consolidated into one camp.

13. However, given the political situation in North-West Somalia, it is unlikely that further significant repatriation from Ethiopia will take place in 1995 and the above planning assumptions must be revised. It is therefore proposed to continue the care and maintenance of the Somali refugees during 1996. A review of 1996 programme needs, which may require an upward revision, will take place during the second half of 1995.

14. Depending on progress achieved regarding consultations in 1995 with the authorities in Djibouti and Kenya on the voluntary repatriation of the refugees from Ethiopia, assistance to the two caseloads will continue in 1996 on a limited scale.

15. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1995 as well as the initial 1996 care and maintenance allocation is as follows (in dollars):

Sector	Initial 1995	Revised 1995	Initial 1996
Food	89,704	84,106	54,633
Transport	260,113	249,830	128,410
Domestic needs	168,750	168,750	0
Water	1,221,605	1,215,774	518,204
Sanitation	53,071	49,760	51,823
Health	712,904	683,400	347,831
Shelter	357,979	354,512	274,201
Community serv.	68,896	64,597	15,668
Education	69,418	65,098	39,373
Forestry	21,784	20,423	0
Legal assistance	2,133	2,000	16,796
Agency op. supp.	657,643	620,350	208,661
Total	3,684,000	3,578,600	1,655,600

16. **Local settlement**: Assistance to Sudanese refugees under a local settlement project will continue in 1996. It is estimated that up to 70,000 will be assisted throughout 1996 at the three camps of Bonga, Fugnido and Dimma in western Ethiopia. If agricultural production can be increased, either through intensified cultivation or through the use of additional land, it is planned to reduce WFP rations proportionate to the amounts harvested. Further efforts will be made to target educational and vocational training activities towards actual income-generating activities.

17. Urban refugees will continue to be assisted on a case-by-case basis. Efforts will be made under the new joint screening arrangements with the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) to screen all urban refugees with a view to either transferring them to relevant refugee camps or providing the necessary assistance in Addis Ababa on the basis of need.

(ii) Special Programmes

18. **Horn of Africa**: On 2 February 1993, the Governments of Ethiopia and Sudan signed a Tripartite Agreement with UNHCR to facilitate the return and reintegration of Ethiopian refugees from Sudan. After opening a field office in Humera in 1994, the UNHCR-organized repatriation started in April 1995 and 3,000 refugees have already returned from Port Sudan. It is envisaged that by the end of 1995 about 30,000 Ethiopian refugees will have returned and integrated into their home areas. A further 30,000 returnees are expected from the Sudan in 1996.

19. It is hoped that the political situation in North-West Somalia will improve significantly in 1996 to allow for the voluntary repatriation of up to 100,000 Somali refugees from eastern Ethiopia.

20. The following is a sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1995 as well as the initial 1996 repatriation/reintegration allocation (in dollars):

Sector	Initial 1995	Revised 1995	Initial 1996
Food	96,830	277,094	66,547
Transport	3,973,800	3,935,031	1,119,379
Domestic needs	451,200	558,053	179,860
Water	600,000	1,356,730	528,904
Sanitation	90,470	3,696	2,400
Health	501,710	377,136	247,240
Shelter	721,710	6,400	0
Community serv.	0	117,288	151,440
Education	200,000	563,200	466,496
Crop prod.	150,000	1,565,634	364,846
Livestock	300,000	180,760	92,860
Forestry	900,000	17,000	13,000
Income gen.	100,000	3,264,000	489,600
Legal assist.	99,790	85,160	1,200
Agency op. supp.	414,290	903,018	636,828
Total	8,599,800	13,210,200	4,360,600

21. **Other trust funds**: The Government of Germany continued funding the Environmental Degradation Prevention and Control programme in the Kebri Dehar region of eastern Ethiopia. This programme started in 1994 and will continue through 1997.

(c) Implementing partners

22. The main UNHCR implementing partner in Ethiopia is ARRA, a unit within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The cooperation and implementation arrangements with this agency will continue in 1996. UNHCR, in consultation with ARRA, will continue to involve technical government institutions in sectors such as health, education, agriculture, water and road construction, at both central and regional levels in refugee/returnee assistance programmes.

23. UNHCR in Ethiopia has long drawn on the skills and experiences of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the implementation of its refugee programme of assistance. With the UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action (PARinAC) Oslo Declaration of June 1994, and with the subsequent election of the Christian Relief and Development Association as the Ethiopian national NGO focal point for PARinAC, cooperation with NGOs in project implementation will be strengthened in 1996. Within the context of PARinAC, regular monthly meetings are being held in Addis Ababa; this process will continue in 1996.

24. Cooperation with NGOs in project implementation that started in 1995 will continue in 1996. These local NGOs include the Ethiopian Relief Organization (ERO), Relief Society of Tigray (REST), Oromo Self-help Organization (OSHO), National Committee on Traditional Practices in Ethiopia (NCTPE), Opportunities Industrialization Centre - Ethiopia (OICE), and the Refugee and Returnee Affairs Department within the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (DICAC). International NGOs which have implementation arrangements with UNHCR include CARE International (in water tanking), Radda Barnen-Sweden (in education), Handicap International (in assistance to physically handicapped refugees), and Save the Children Fund-UK (in small-scale businesses for Ethiopian women returnees from Djibouti in Gursum, Babile and Jijiga).

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

25. The 1994 expenditure was lower than the revised estimates due to savings made in staff costs following the late filling of vacancies particularly in the Humera Field Office. As a result of the slow rate of implementation of both the repatriation and the returnee operations in Ethiopia in 1994, general operating expenses were lower than expected. However, the above-mentioned savings were offset by higher expenditure for the common United Nations Staff medical facilities in Addis Ababa.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

26. The revised 1995 requirements are higher than initial estimates mainly because the revised requirements include the cost of 36 additional General Service posts created to regularize the situation of staff working in UNHCR offices in Ethiopia who were recruited under a contractual arrangement through an implementing partner. Furthermore, in order to strengthen relations and cooperation between UNHCR and the Organizations of African Unity, a post of Senior Liaison Officer was created effective 1 January 1995. Several repatriation-related posts that were identified for discontinuation either by June or by December 1995, on the assumption that the majority of the Somali refugees in Ethiopia would have repatriated by that time, had to be extended. The revised 1995 estimates also include replacement costs of old office equipment and vehicles.

(iii) Initial 1996 estimates (all sources of funds)

27. In view of the anticipated repatriation from Ethiopia, a reduction in staffing levels is expected in 1996. However given the volatile situation in the region, the staffing requirements for 1996 will be reviewed towards the end of 1995, taking into account the prevailing situation. The initial 1996 provision for purchase of non-expendable property is lower than 1995 revised requirements as major investments in equipment and vehicles have been made in the previous years. However a modest provision is made for vehicles and some office equipment that will need replacement during 1996.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995			1996
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
6,570.0	3,684.0	3,578.6	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,655.6
3,526.1 a/	4,048.7	3,988.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	4,240.4
111.6 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
3,094.6	1,770.7	3,114.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	2,622.4
13,302.3	9,503.4	10,682.2	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	8,518.4
593.0	683.9	553.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	538.2
13,895.3	10,187.3	11,235.2	TOTAL (1)	9,056.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
64.8	75.1	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
340.8	8,599.8	13,210.2	HORN OF AFRICA	4,360.6
1,086.1	1,254.8	1,695.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	710.9
161.4	149.2	242.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	159.1
282.9	–	170.6	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	170.6
16.4	1.4	83.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	24.0
1,952.4	10,080.3	15,402.3	TOTAL (2)	5,425.2
15,847.7	20,267.6	26,637.5	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	14,481.8

a/ of which US$ 7,415 incurred against Other Programmes

b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/846/Part I/9
18 July 1995

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

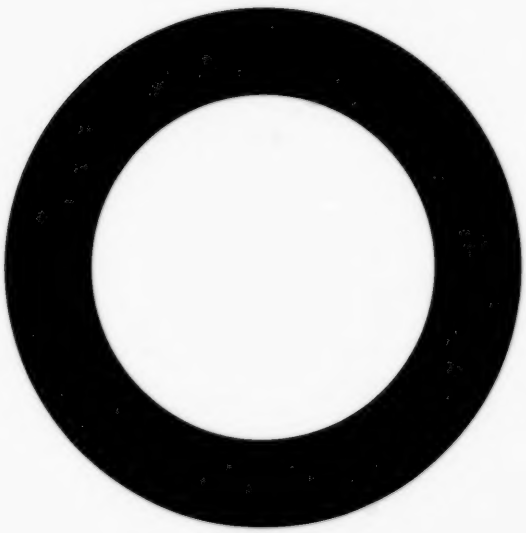
UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 9 - Ghana

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02234



I.9 GHANA

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, Ghana hosted 113,700 refugees, comprising 97,700 Togolese, 15,900 Liberians and less than 50 persons of various other nationalities. All Togolese refugees are assisted by UNHCR. While some 15,000 are accommodated in Klikor camp in Denu District, the majority live in villages spread across the Volta Region. The significant reduction in the Togolese refugee population (there were 135,000 in 1993) is a result of the registration exercise conducted in April 1994, which excluded some 40,000 commuters between Togo and Ghana. Gomoa Buduburam camp, 35 kilometres north of Accra, accommodates 13,900 Liberian refugees. They receive UNHCR assistance, while some 2,000 living outside the camp are not assisted by UNHCR. More than 70 per cent of the refugees are women and children under the age of 16 years. Most of the refugees of both groups are of urban or semi-urban background. UNHCR also provided assistance to some of the 174,000 internally displaced persons through the course of 1994, most of whom were affected by ethnic conflict in northern Ghana in early 1994.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

2. During 1994, the situation in Togo improved significantly. An amnesty law was promulgated in December 1994, diplomatic relations between Togo and Ghana were resumed, and the border between the two countries was reopened in December after having been closed for two years. A series of negotiations were held between the two Governments and UNHCR regarding voluntary repatriation of Togolese refugees. However, the refugees in Ghana appear to be awaiting the implementation of the amnesty law. UNHCR currently assists persons wishing to repatriate spontaneously and is preparing for an organized repatriation which may begin in late 1995 or early 1996.

3. In an effort to promote self-reliance among the refugees, it is planned to gradually reduce food aid, and emphasize agriculture and income-generation activities. However, reducing the food basket for Togolese refugees living outside the camp in the Volta region has resulted in a drastic increase in the camp population at Klikor.

4. While awaiting the voluntary repatriation of Togolese refugees and in the absence of repatriation possibilities for the Liberian refugees, care and maintenance assistance will be continued at least until the end of 1995.

5. An allocation from the 1994 Emergency Fund provided emergency assistance to some of the 174,000 persons internally displaced as a result of land disputes in northern Ghana. While most people returned home after the reconciliatory meeting in April 1994 and re-established their lives, renewed ethnic clashes in March 1995 indicated that the problem had not been solved.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

6. The lack of progress towards peace in Liberia makes large-scale repatriation to Liberia unlikely in 1995. UNHCR will monitor closely the peace process in Liberia and assess the conditions for voluntary repatriation of Libe refugees from Ghana. While the care and maintenance project at the Buduburam c will continue in 1996, UNHCR will facilitate the voluntary repatriation of individual Liberians. For those who do not opt for repatriation, possibilities resettlement or local settlement will be explored. UNHCR assistance in 1996 wi continue to aim at promoting self-reliance of refugees pending the identificati of durable solutions.

7. The recent political developments in Togo may encourage more Togolese refugees to opt for repatriation. Should the situation in 1996 allow a large-s repatriation, a special appeal for funds may be necessary to facilitate organiz repatriation. In the meantime, UNHCR will continue to provide care and mainten assistance to Togolese refugees in the Volta region. In spite of ongoing income-generation and crop production activities, the refugees have not yet bee able to become self-reliant and these sectors will continue to be given priorit 1996.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

8. **Care and maintenance**: Due to the uncertain situation in both countries origin of the UNHCR beneficiary population in Ghana, it is not yet possible to establish budgets for repatriation movements. Thus, the budgetary requirements the care and maintenance programme remain similar to those of 1995. The hope f progress in the voluntary repatriation of Togolese refugee is reflected in a sl reduction of the amounts foreseen for their care and maintenance. However, owi to the lack of possibilities towards voluntary repatriation of the Liberian caseload, initial requirements for the Liberian refugees remain at the current level. Should a large scale repatriation of Liberians be feasible, a downward adjustment of the care and maintenance programme will be possible.

9. Preparations are under way to plan a programme for voluntary repatriati of Togolese refugees, which could begin after a Memorandum of Understanding is signed between the Governments of Ghana, and Togo, and UNHCR. The overall requirements for such a programme will be assessed by a joint mission to the re scheduled for September 1995, following which a special appeal will be issued.

(c) Implementing partners

10. The government agency, the National Mobilization Programme, continues t be responsible for the camp management as well as for implementing various sect activities for both Togolese and Liberian refugees. The newly established government body, the National Refugee Board, became UNHCR's implementing partne

overseeing legal matters relating to refugee issues. The Ghana Red Cross Society, the National Catholic Secretariat, and Assemblies of God Development and Relief Services undertake distribution of food and domestic items. Education activities for Togolese and Liberian refugees are implemented by the Christian Council of Ghana, income-generation activities by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency for Togolese refugees, and the International Rescue Committee for Liberian refugees. Assemblies of God Development and Relief services will continue to implement health and sanitation activities.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

11. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

12. The 1994 expenditure was slightly lower than anticipated. With operations in Hohoe and Denu being covered by the Branch Office in Accra, expenditure under common staff costs were higher than expected, as staff from the Office had to remain in those areas for extended periods. This was, however, offset by savings under all other items including salaries.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

13. The revised 1995 budget is higher than foreseen mainly due to an increase in rental costs and alterations of the office premises in Denu and Hohoe. Office supplies and five additional vehicles were also required, further increasing the budget.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

14. The initial 1996 requirements are projected to be lower than in 1995, since less equipment will be required in 1996.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GHANA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
796.1	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
1,694.4	2,250.4	2,279.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	2,054.6
10.0 a/	–	25.7 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
2.1 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
0.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
713.5	576.8	801.3	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	707.9
3,216.3	2,827.2	3,106.7	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	2,762.5
103.8	66.9	146.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	88.0
3,320.1	2,894.1	3,253.1	TOTAL (1)	2,850.5
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
75.6	80.8	–	. EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
–	–	–	LIBERIA REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	–
–	38.4	53.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	29.1
0.4	25.3	10.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	5.9
149.9	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
52.1	71.5	45.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	45.0
278.0	216.0	109.3	TOTAL (2)	80.0
3,598.1	3,110.1	3,362.4	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	2,930.5

a/obligation incurred against General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
c/allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation